## CAPT. JACOBS WILL GO TO NORTH BAY.

## Encouraging Reports of Mackerel Schooling There.

the bay is the welcome message which

Capt. Jacobs will not give out the source of his information, but that it is authentic is undoubted, and he will act upon the information received. This may mean a complete turn in the tide of the mackerel fishery for the season and it is a condition to be most devoutly looked forward to.

The craft which Capt. Jacobs takes

command of is one of the best on the Atlantic seaboard. As a mackerel catcher Capt. Jacobs has no peers and it is to be hoped that this venture will add only to his previous successes in this line. It may be that the letter which Capt. Jacobs has received will be made public in a day or two, but at the present he seems desirous of keep-ing the source of his information a se-

### Season Apparently Over on New England Coast.

That there are plenty of mackerel in prevail. Some of them will fit for ne bay is the welcome message which has sailed. Word from that locality re-

has been transmitted to Capt. Solomon Jacobs of this city and the great mackerel king will take immediate steps to justify his record and reputation in this line of the fishery industry.

Capt. Jacobs has received private advices relative to the schooling of mackerel in that section of the Atlantic ocean. He has taken sch. Georgia, of Boston, which he will fit out and proceed to the bay.

Capt. Jacobs will not give out the source of his information, but that it is authentic is undoubted, and he will act at this time when good trips were secured by the hook and line fishermen. For 30 years no one has gone to the bay, so the mackerel have not been disturbed, and so some think that the waters of that section are swarming

with the fish, Sch, Nellie Dixon, which is at Bos-ton today, has 39 barrels of salt mack-

erel, which were taken some time ago.
Schs. Veda M. McKown, Mary E.
Harty and Patrician have arrived from
seining without any fish.
Sch. Diana is now fitting for a sein-

ing trip to North Bay.

### For North Bay.

The new sch. Premier, Capt. George Hamer, sailed Saturday afternoon on a mackerel seining trip to North Bay, and Capt. James McLean is now fit-The mackerel situation so far as this shore is concerned, remains unchanged, reports by incoming seiners if the season was over on the New England coast. The vessels now arriving will not go out again, as the crews are tired of conditions that now

august 1.

GOT TWO SWORDFISH.

Unheard of Record Made by Silas Golder of Sch. Bernie and Bessie.

Fresh water fishermen and salt wa-Fresh water fishermen and salt water fishermen have often caught two good fish on a line, small ones, but for the first time on record two swordfish have been caught at once. This remarkable and previously never record feat was performed by Silas Golder, a member of the crew of sch. Bernie and Bessie, which arrived at Fortland Thursday. Yesterday he was telling his friends of the feat and the oldest fishermen say they never heard of the like before. of the like before.

When the Bernie and Bessie was on her recent swordfishing frip, which netted 42 big fellows a particularly good fish was sighted, the harpoon was thrown and Mr. Golder with other members of the crew, went in a dory after him. It was a merry chase for a while. When the line was hauled in. Mr. Golder found it twisted and twined and retwisted and retwined around the tail of a big fellow. He thought this was the fish harpooned, but after that fellow had been taken off, the line was still heavy and he kept hauling. Then the fish that had really been struck was brought in. Mr. Golder said that if he had known there were two swordfish on the line the chances are that he would have been so nervous that he would have lost both of them. However, he got them and also has the distinction of doing what no other man has ever done.

august 1.

## TWO FISHING TRIPS IN PORT.

## Boats and Pollock Shore Seiners Doing Nothing.

August is ushered in with the arrival of only two fishing trips, so receipts are of the lightest order. Sch. Fishawk from LeHave Bank having in 50,000 pounds of salt and fresh mixed fish, and sch. Kineo via Portland, which arrived Saturday evening, having 2500 pounds of salt and fresh mixed fish for disposal.

The shore boats landed nothing and two little pollock seiners report no success, so that the market, so far as buying is concerned, is inactive.

The arrivals and receipts in detail

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Kineo, via Portland, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish, 50,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Fish Hawk, LeHave Bank, 30, 600 lbs. fresh fish, 20,000 lbs. salt cod. Sch. Veda M. McKown, seinig.

Sch. Patrician, seining. Sch. Mary E. Harty, seining. Steamer Jeffrey, seining. Sch. Marguerite, 5 swordfish.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Thalia, haddocking. Sch. Flora J. Sears, hiddocking. Sch. Emerald, haddocking. Sch. Lucania, shacking.

Sch. Actor, Boston.

Sch. Massasoit, swordfishing. Sch. Charles A. Dyer, shore. ... Diana, seining.

## Today's Fish Market.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50. Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50;

mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3. Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt had-

dock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.

Round pollock, 70c per cwt.

Outside sales, trawl bank cod, \$3.35 per qtl. for large and \$3 for medium.
Outside sales dory handline bank cod, \$3.65 per qtl. for large and \$3.37½

for medium.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2.25 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.80; Eastern cod, large, \$1.75; medium cod, \$1.60; cusk \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snap-pers; haddock, \$1; hake, \$1; pollock, round, 65c; dressed, 70c.

august. 2.

# **NEARING END OF**

Sir W. S. Robson, the British attorney-general, resumed his summing up speech in the arguments upon the The Hague arbitration tribunal yes terday, taking up the arguments advanced by the American representa-

Combatting the American point of view regarding the status of bays, he declared that, if large bays could be regarded as territorial waters only when other nations agreed to this, America would lose its jurisdiction over Delaware and Chespeake bays: for if the court upheld the erroneous American claim in regard to Newfoundland waters, Great Britain would withdraw its recognition of the territoriality of those American bays.

## FLEET WILL NOW ABANDON SEINING.

## Although Some Vessels May Seek Mackerel in North Bay.

There is nothing favorable from the mackerel seiners and gradually the fleet are dropping out to engage in other fishing with the exception of those who will go to North Bay. Sch. Slade Gorton arrived last evening and will now fit out for shacking and she will be followed by others on their arrival, unless something unforseen happens, but at present time there is nothing reported in sight.

The vessels now in pursuit of mackerel on this coast number about 10 sail and they will discontinue seining on their arrival. How many will go to North Bay is not yet known, but it seems to be the general opinion that the outlook is good to secure a good trip down there.

Those who will continue seining the remainder of the season will doubt-less go down to Sydney this fall, ns they have done in past years, but it will not be more than a half dozen sail.

The vessels arriving report seeing

ery in 1866 was in this city a few days ago and was heard to say that during that season from the 10th of July to 1st of November, he made two trips down there and secured a full fare each time.

It is food for thought as one looks back over those haleyon days and compares them with the present time, but the mackerel fishery has changed into a sort of a "new woman," for the expense of the latter is very costly and the same can be said about the present method of mackerel fishing.

## august 2,

## COLLECTING SEED LOBSTERS.

### Government Steamer Finishes in This Section.

The steamer Gannett has finished collecting seed lobsters for this sea-son. In speaking of the season, Capt. George W. Greenleaf said it could not possibly have been more successful. Of all the eggs that have been coilected, fully 90 per cent. of them have been hatched out and the young lobster fry has been planted along the coast from Eastport to Newburyport. If these lobsters grow to maturity as many others have in the past there will be no doubt about the continuation of a supply. In addition to the work with lobsters, the Gannett has been busy collecting the eggs of cod and flounders and plant-ing the fry and many millions of these kind of fish have been liberated along the coast.

On about every wharf at the head of the harbor beneath the shades of an oaken grove, can be seen numerous and costly great seine boats of no use at present time, and fast going to decay. Then in nearly every field can be seen great seines and nets spread out drying to be packed away in the store house. These new devices, made out of costly Seal island cot-ton for fishermen you know, must have the best and most expensive whether it recompense them for the outlay.

Compare that with 50 years ago, when a vessel bound for North Bay, with a crew of 20 men, the captain, would walk down the wharf carrying in one hand a bunch of little lines, and in the other a few pounds of newter to in the other a few pounds of pewter to in the other a few pounds of pewter to make fishing jigs, each man making his own, and the whole expense did not exceed \$100. Outside of the bar-rels, salt food and a few barrels of salted clams and porgle slivers for bait was about all the expense there was.

## Season's Receipts as Compared with

The vessels arriving report seeing some small schools of mackerel on the Rips, but they are wild and impossible to catch and at the first breeze they will leave that locality not to be found again this season.

From the Maine coast comes the report that no mackerel of any kind is being seen off that shore, but from Nova Scotia, the official bureau reports some being taken in traps, nets and by the hook at various places from Yarmouth to Bay Chaleur.

Heavy Run of Mackerel on Nova Scotia Coast.

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch today says a heavy run of mackerel struck in along the western shore yesterday ar dtoday. Thousands of the fish were caught in nets and traps.

The total salt mackerel landed by the fleet for the season to date have been 2626 bbls. against 13,248 bbls. in 1907, 5523 bbls. in 1906, and 25,769 bbls. in 1905.

The arrivals of fresh mackerel for lest week were 53 bbls. from Canada. The total salt mackerel for the season to date have been 2626 bbls. against 13,248 bbls. in 1906, and 25,769 bbls. in 1905.

The arrivals of fresh mackerel for the season to date have been 18,584 bbls. against 11,655 bbls. from Canada. The total salt mackerel landed by the fleet for the season to date have been 2626 bbls. in 1906, and 25,769 bbls. in 1907.

The arrivals of fresh mackerel for lest week were 53 bbls. from Canada. The total salt mackerel sagainst 13,248 bbls. in 1906, and 25,769 bbls. in 1907.

The arrivals of fresh mackerel for been 18,584 bbls. in 1908 and 50,195 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1907, 26,088 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1907, 26,088 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1907, 26,088 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1907, 26,088 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bbls. in 1908, 44,383 bb

down there.

Old-Time Fishermen Lament the Once
Prosperous Industry.

Like "Rachel weeping for her children," the few old-time mackerel inshermen who remain can sit upon the cap log of some wharf and lament over the residue of a once prolific and profitable industry.

Capt. Gideon Lane, who commanded the new sch. Good Templar in North Bay in the hook and line mackerel fish-

## august 2.

## Will Appeal Decision.

Assistant Attorney General Lloyd, at New York, has been instructed by the treasury department to appeal to the customs court of appeals the recent decision of the general appraisers board that kippered herring in tins are properly dutiable at half

## Sch. Yakima at Portland.

Sch. Yakima, Capt. Robert Wharton at Portland today fare of 17,000 pounds of halibut, 20,-000 pounds of fresh mixed fish and 5000 pounds of salt cod.

The halibut sold at 11 1-4 cents per pound, which is an extremely high price at this time of year.

## Returned to Their Home.

Capt, Cahoon of sch. Georgia has turned his vessel over to Capt. Solomon Jacobs, and himself and crew left today for their homes at Chatham. Capt. Cahoon was very successful this season and has made a very good stock in mackerel fishery for an off year.

## Halibut Sales.

The fare of halibut of sch. Massachusetts sold to the American Halibut Company at 10 cents per pound right through, an unusually high price at this time of the year.

## **BOSTON MARKET** WELL SUPPLIED.

## But Prices Show An Advance Over Yesterday.

Receipts of fish are quite liberal at Boston today, for 20 or more vessels arrived since yesterday, so that the market is fairly well supplied,

Prices of cod, haddock and in all kinds of ground fish are firm and show an advance over that of yesterday's. Most of the yessels are in from off shore, so that receipts are larger and shore, so that receipts are larger and of such a variety as the trade require. Haddock and eod sold at from \$3.75 to \$5 per cwt., which is unusually high at this season. But the shore fishermen are brining in only a few fish, so that the dealers are not over stocked, such as usually seen, when heavy consignments come from Maine and the Maritime provinces.

The fares and prices in detail are:

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Columbia, 1000 pollock, Sch. Eva Avina, 6000 pollock, 1 swordfish.

swordfish.
Sch. Josie and Phebe, 40,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 20,000 hake.
Sch. John J. Failon, 28,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 20,000 hake.
Sch. Philip P. Manfa, 6000 haddock, 40,000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Appomattox 19,000 cod.
Sch. Ethel B. Perney, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Good Luck, 22,000 cod, 6000 pollock.

ock.
Sch. Mary Enos 4000 haddock, 7000
20d, 20,000 hake, 6000 cusk.
Sch. Laura Enos, 5000 pollock, 1

Sch. Cherokee, 8000 poliock. Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 43 swordfish. Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 24,000 had-

dock, 7000 cod, 12,000 hake.
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 11,000 haddock, 23,000 cod, 3000 pollock.
Steamer Philomena, 125 bbls. blue-

back herring: Haddock, \$3.75 to \$4; large cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$4; hake, \$1.50 to

\$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; pollock, \$3 to \$3.25; swordfish, 20c to 20½c per lb.

## Former Yacht Philomena Making Money.

The converted yacht Philomena has ben making money ever since she joined the fishing fleet, and recently has been making more than ever. Saturday she was at Boston with 40 bar-rels of blueback herring, for which her captain received \$2.50 per barrel, and 500 pounds of butterfish, for which the dealers paid 12 cents a pound, and was back yesterday with 120 barrels of bluebacks, for which the captain received \$2.50 a barrel. As she has no bait to buy, and very lit-tle ice, and no lines and hooks to provide for, the receipts are mostly profit, and represent only one night's work for each trip.

Fisherman Taken to Hospital. Tony Deyes, one of the crew of the swordfisherman Francis V. Sylvia, was taken to the Chelsea hospital yesterday. He had been suffering from an abscess for some time, and when his vessel reached Boston on Sunday went to the City hospital relief station, but as the recovery from the operation would take some time, he was advised to go to the Marine hospital and was taken there yesterday morning.

#### Trawler Foam New Steam Completed.

The new steam trawler Foam, which is being built at the Fore River works, is nearly ready for launching. The plates are all on the hull, and the deck is on, the houses up, and the owners expect that she will be launched some time this month, and will be ready to make her first trip for fish in regular commission by October 1. The new steamer will be of American type of medel, and will be larger than the august 2.

## SIR JAMES WINTER DEFENDED NEWFOUNDLAND REGULATIONS.

## Told Tribunal Local Fishermen Were Principal Ones Affected.

## Claimed Herring Prohibition Affected Trade Relations.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

court of arbitration at The Hague, Sir objectionable. It does not do any ing of bait fish on Sunday.

He claimed such legislation was and is necessary because the bait fishes of Newfoundland, and particularly the herring and caplin, were of such hab-its that it was and still is believed that it is necessary to give them what is called a day of rest somewhere or other that the continuous prosecution of the fishery has the effect of driving the fish away from the places to which they have been in the habit of resort-

He further claimed that if one small He further claimed that if one small place to which the fish go is continually being fished, nets being put out and boats brought there and their moorings put out and catching going on continually, without any intermission, the effect would ultimately be in the course of time to drive the fish away from these grounds, and it was necessary there should be an intermission of some time or other of the practice of continuous fishing. And it was believed that that purpose, as was believed that that purpose, as well as the observance of the Sabbath, could be combined by making that day a sort of a day of rest for these two

## Nets Could Remain in the Water Over Sunday.

In answer to a question by Judge Gray, if the Sunday law permitting the staking of nets that might work in the absence of their owners on Sunday, Sir James replied that the act prohibited the actual placing of

act prohibited the actual placing of nets on Sunday.

Judge Gray—But in practice, could they not place such nets, as Mr. Turner intimated they could, on Saturday night in the secular part of the week, and let it remain till Monday, so that it might work in the absence of the

Sir James Winter—Oh, it might be left in the water, if it was put out Saturday night, until Monday morn-

Judge Gray—Well, then, that would effectuate the object of giving the herring a rest, would it?
Sir James Winter, Oh, yes, it would. Judge Gray, continuing—Although it gave a rest to the owners of the nets. Sir James Winter—I must correct that misapprehension. The Sunday prohibition applies only to seining, not prohibition applies only to seining, not to nets. It has not the same effect at all. The effects of a net, with a few herring in it, as described by counsel, struggling in the water, would not do any harm such as I have been endeavering to describe. There would be no objection to that. It is the catching by seines every day in the week that

## is objectionable.

Sir James' attention to the reading of section four of the act, which for-bids the setting out of nets, seines, bunts or other contrivance between midnight Saturday night and midnight Sunday night.

Sir James claimed that this agreed Continuing his argument in behalf of Newfoundland at the international net in the water during Sunday is not James Winter of Newfoundland took harm. But constantly putting out and up the provision of the Newfoundland fishery law, which prohibits the takstant threshing of the water, etc., by the boats and the moorings, and the putting out and hauling in of the nets, the oars, etc.,—these are things which it was considered were doing harm and driving the fish away from the grounds; and that if a fisherman put his net out Saturday night and left it there until Monday morning, there was no harm done. However, he said he was not discussing the propriety or otherwise of the measure, he was only endeavoring to explain, as far as he knew, the reasons why the legislation was passed.

### Foreign Fisheries Act Referred to Commercial Transactions.

Referring to the foreign fisheries act of 1903, which prohibited American vessels from buying bait and gave power to officers to board and examine such vessels, and also prohibited any Newfoundlander from becoming one of the crew of such vessel, or rather a provision for the punishment of the owner of such vessel if it were found that he had engaged any men without Referring to the foreign fisheries act that he had engaged any men without a license. Sir James said the act was passed in view of the fact that nego-tions were going on between Newfoundland and the United States, with a view of making a commercial treaty which culminated in the Bond-Hay which culminated in the Bond-Hay treaty, and was passed, as it were, to keep things right, to keep things smooth, while these negotiations were going on. But these negotiations, and the failure to come to terms, and no reference whatever to the question of treaty rights, they related entirely to

commercial or fiscal questions.

Whether the treatment which the

Americans received when they came to Newfoundland to purchase herring was hostile or not, friendly or un-friendly, it had nothing to do with the treaty of 1818.

### Act of 1893 Allowing Shipping of Crews Applied to Emergencies.

Then the act of 1905 was passed. The issue then between the parties, or the trouble or difficulty that led to the enactment of this measure related entirely to what may be called com-mercial matters or commercial transactions.

The provisions of the act of 1893 which were in force up to that time concerning the engagement of crews clearly had reference only to the clearly had reference only to the en-gagement of two or three men in case there might be a shortage of the crew in case of accident, a man leaving or becoming ill or some more men being Further, it was to meet the required. case of a bona fide fishing vessel coming down into Newfoundland waters being short of a man, or requiring a man or two that this provision was Dr. Drago, one of the members of put in to enable the master to get a man in Newfoundland to make up his

Policy Regarding Shipping Crews Has No Bearing on Treaty.

In 1905 matters stood upon a dif-ferent footing and the position that then presented itself was this:

The Newfoundland government, acting under the powers which they had under their acts, refused to permit the fishermen of Newfoundland to sell herring to the Americans, which they claimed they had a perfect right to do, and to which the treaty of 1818 had no reference whatever.

This policy or course adopted by the Newfoundland government with regard to the shipping of crews has not, and ought not to be permitted to have any bearing upon the questions that are now before the tribunal in relation to keeping faith, or not keeping faith, in the matter of the articles of the treaty of 1818. It was simply a termination of what may be called "commercial privileges," that is, the right to comin and buy herring, the fishermen of Newfoundland then being prohibited, or not being permitted, to sell herring to United States fishermen,

Now, this is what took place: United States fishermen resorted to the plan which is the subject of discussion under another question here, that is, of employing, not as the Newfoundland government contend, a bona fide crew government contend, a bona fide crew as a fishing crew for its vessel, but employing a number of men, Newfoundlanders, to catch fish for them, and put them on board their vessels, calling or describing that as part of their crew their crew.

As a matter of fact it appears the very first fish that were caught under this arrangement were

### Paid for at the Rate of so Much Per Barrel

for the number of barrels of herring that they put on board, not as servants would be paid at the rate of so much per day for their services as members of a crew. In other words, substantially, for all practical purposes, it was just as much a purchase and sale of herring as it was before the act of

That was the condition of things existing in 1905. I merely call attention to it on account of the observations which were made by learned counses, Mr. Turner, when he called the attention of the tribunal to the unfriendly between the hostile character as he tion of the tribunal to the unfriendly character, the hostile character as he termed it, of this legislation as against the American fishing vessels, that under this they were prohibited, as it would appear, from doing that which no friendly power would interfere with that is, preventing them from getting a sufficient number of men to make up their crews, and so on. It was not to prevent them from getting bona fide crews, it was done to prevent them from going through a transaction which, under the name of hiring men for their crew, was nothing more than the purchase of herring, which than the purchase of herring, which they had decided to prohibit, and which they had already prohibited by their own statutes, and by the power vested in the governor-in-council for that purpose.

#### Prohibition of Purchase of Herring Retaliatory.

Judge Gray: Sir James, what was the policy of that prohibition of the purchase of herring?

Sir James Winter: It was because the parties had come to a dead-lock over other commercial negotiations. They had been endeavoring to negotiate terms for a sort of reciprocity, mutual trade relations, tariffs, and so forth, and they had failed entirely in their negotiations. The United States on the one side wanted to come down and get our herring, take them up to the United States, as they had been doing. They got the herring and imported it into the United States, although purchased from Newfoundland people, as appears abundantly by the correspondence. They had been tak-ing these herring into the United States market and selling them. The government of Newfoundland were endeavoring to make, as I have said, terms of reciprocity with the United States, under which herring and other fish of Newfoundland might be admitted duty free into the United States market in

return for considerations or other privileges.

Judge Gray: It was retaliatory? Sir James Winter: Purely retaliatory fiscal legislation, one country legislating against another upon purely commercial matters.

And, this legislation of 1905 was followed by a more stringent measure in Newfoundland, 1906 on the part of which prohibited the fishermen of Newfoundland from engaging as part of the crew of United States vessels. This policy or act on the part of Newfoundland, was, as I have said, the outcome of this dead-lock.

august 2

Explains Prohibition Against Use of Seines.

Sir James claimed regarding the prohibition of the use of seines that the American fishermen were not using seines at the time the legislation was passed, and that the prohibition covered non-treaty coasts as well is evidence that the legislation was not almost at the American fishermen but aimed at the American fishermen, but was intended to protect the herring fishery, as they were not to be found in sufficient abundance to withstand seining all the year round.

The only fishery that could be called a fishery conducted by the Americans was the codfishery, and this was not affected by the regulations against seines as it was conducted miles from the shore. In fact, none of the numerous regulations on the Newfoundland statute books were intended to affect the American fishermen and as a mat-ter of fact had not. The Americans took no notice of them whatever and nothing has been heard about them till this case. It would be utterly im-possible for the Newfoundland legislature to devise any rules, which would injure the American fishe men and not injure the Newfoundland fishermen as the fishery is carried on.

The same general observations apply to the use of bulltows, with the exception that there is more unanimity in the matter of the latter. The fact that bulltows are prohibited in certain localities is because of local conditions making the circumstances different, and it is left to those who are conversant on those matters to decide and to help the legislators.

### Guestion a Vital One to Newfoundland's Fishery Interests.

Sir James said it was unfortunate that this question of the use of seines arose in connection with the difficulties which had led up to this arbitration. In fact, the United States fishermen in the exercise of their treaty rights claimed the right to do one of ermen in the exercise of their treaty rights claimed the right to do one of two things, they said they must have the right to employ Newfoundlanders or they must use purse seines. They began to use purse seines and the correspondence which took place immediately before the reference. mediately before the reference of the matter to the tribunal shows that is one of the principal questions, which is at this time acute.

What Newfoundland says is that it is not a mere matter of trifling regulation, a matter of no vital importance and of no far-reaching consequences, and that it does not come under the gencral description given of certain small matters to be settled by the parties by mutual consent, between the parties in the exercise of what is called the comity of nations. This is a vital matter which goes right down to the question of the very existence, as we may call it, of the right or privilege or property which is in question here.

The regulation of the fisheries on the Newfoundland coast may be a very triffing matter indeed to the United States. United States. It may be a modality or a triviality, or it may have applied to it any other term which will mean insignificance. To the people of Newfoundland it is no modality and no trifle. It is a matter affecting the very existence of the fisheries themselves.

### Newfoundland At All Times Ready to Hear Objections.

There has never been any desire to There has never been any desire to refuse to entertain any objection that the United States may have to any of the laws or regulations in force in Newfoundland and in relation to the fisheries in so far as they affect the operations of the United States fisheremen. There has never been any complaint or objection upon these matters, or if there has, there has never ters, or if there has there has never been any refusal and there never will be any refusal to hear, to consider and to entertain any objection that may be put forward. There is no in-terest on the part of Newfoundland, no object, no purpose to be served by any refusal to consider any objection that may be made with the view of the protection of the fisheries on the one side, or the repeal of any restriction on the other side, if it should be found to be unnecessary or working harshly or injuriously, or creating difficulties for United States fishermen.

august 2.

## TWO ARRIVALS THIS MORNING.

## Harbor Unusually Bare of Vessels of All Kinds.

Receipts of fish at this port this morning were confined to a small lot brought in by sch. Massachusetts of 50,000 pounds of salt and fresh mixed fish and 6000 pounds of halibut and 25 barrels of bluebacks by the little steamer Beatrice E., which sold to the shore fishermen for bait.

It is seldom the placid waters of the harbor present such a quiet attitude as was seen this morning, not a vessel outside of the two salt ships, and a half dozen pleasure crafts, to-gether with the U. S. S. Dolphin and one coaster, is all that could be seen to anchor in either inner or outer harbor, A few wears ago, it would have seemed almost impossible to see the harbor so devoid of vessels, but time changes many things in a few months

that one would believe could never have been done in so short a period.

One other arrival, sch. Patriot, from Georges with 50,000 potnds of salt cod, came in during the forehoon.

The arrivals and receipts in detail

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Massachusetts, LeHave Bank, 6000-lbs, halibut, 20,000 pounds salt cod, 30,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish. Sch. Slade Gorton, seining.

Seh, Emily Sears, via Boston, Steamer Beatrice, shore, 25 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Patriot, Georges, 50,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Actor, via Boston,

Vessels Sailed.

Vessels Sailed.
Sch. Pythian, halibuting.
Sch. Kineo, halibuting.
Sch. Margie Smith, North Bay.

mackerel hooking.
Sch. Meteor dory handlining.
Sch. Virginia, dory handlining.
Sch. Effie M. Prior, shacking.
Sch. Eaymah, shacking.

## Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3,37½.

Traw Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.25. Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per

cwt; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt; medium, \$3.373/2.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$3.373/2.

dium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1-2. Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.;

medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2
per cwt.; medium, \$165.
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium,

\$1.20; snappers, 50 cts

Hadock, \$1 per cwt.; hake. \$1.05 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

august 2.

## Good Swordfish Stock.

Among the swordfishing vessels at Boston yesterday was sch. Albert W. Black with her second catch this season. Her first eateh was brought to Boston three weeks ago, and the vessel stocked \$800. Yesterday she had 40 large swordfish, and will stock for them \$1600, which will give her erew shares of \$110 each, or \$150 for the six weeks she has been out.

August 2. 45

## FISH RECEIPTS DURING JUNE.

## Comparative Amounts Landed at This Port and Boston.

According to the returns of the Bureau of Fisheries, department of commerce and labor, 1834 fares, aggregating 3,010,339 pounds of fresh fish valued at \$56,384 and 3,492,212 pounds of salt fish valued at \$122,985, a total of 6,502,-551 pounds valued at \$179,269, were landed at this port during the month of June and 283 fares, aggregating 6,-366,680 pounds of fresh fish valued at \$214,560, and 23,200 pounds of salt fish valued at \$1,798 were landed at Boston for the same month

The receipts at each port with their value was as follows:

> Value. \$76,918 71,020

### Boston.

Pounds. 2,406,200

Fresh haddock, ..... 2,296,900

Fresh cusk,	. 102,000	2.028
Fresh hake,	1 170 600	24,997
Fresh pollock,	556,900	9.483
Fresh halibut,	42,930	4,719
Fresh swordfish,	25,200	4,260
Fresh shad,	44,000	20 MARS 200 LOSS 20 SEED & 2
Fresh herring,	16,000	568 360
Fresh mackerel,	205,950	
Salt mackerel,	23,200	20,207 1,798
Glouce		1,198
Giodee		
Town 1 - Jan	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh cod,	. 812,459	\$13,870
Sait cod,	. 2,769,255	86,145
Total cod,	. 3,581,714	100,015
Fresh haddock,	. 24,635	225
		420
Total haddock	. 58.132	645
Fresh cusk,	. 274.953	4,359
Salt cusk,	. 11,921	271
Total cusk,	. 297,874	4,630
Fresh hake,	. 238,258	2,428
wait make,	. 12.770	189
Total hake,	251,028	2,617
Fresh pollock,	1,155,574	9,480
Salt pollock,	60,746	753
Total pollock,	1,216,320	10,233
Fresh halibut,		20,182
Salt halibut,	35,423	2,425
Total halibut,	297,240	32,607
Fresh Mackerel,	20,643	1,485
Salt mackerel,	420,600	29,957
Total mackerel,	441,243	31,442
Fresh herring,	137,000	2,267
Salt herring,	148,000	2,825
Frozen herring, Fresh shad,	285,000	5,092
Bresn shad,	216,000	428
Fresh butterfish,	63,400	1,300
	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	WHILE SERVICE STREET

## august 3.

## **OUESTION ONE** OF SOVEREIGNTY.

## Senator Says Fisheries Dispute Almost Provoked War.

Senator Root began the closing argument for the American side upon the ewfoundland fisheries case before The Hague tribunal yesterday Sir W. S. Robson, the British attorney general having earlier concluded his speech to which he has devoted nearly six

Senator Root, in his argument, pointed out that the prolonged pleadings in the case were fully justified by the importance of the dispute, which was so great that without the arbitration tribunal it could not have been adjusted without resort to war

Senator Root claimed that the differ. ence between the English and American points of view largely the fact that Great Britain regarded the question as one of sovereignty, while America stood upon the rights accorded by treaty. America, he said, was ready to recognize British sovereignty in the matter, but was opposed to laws incompatible with the treaty of 1818.